

COLONIAL.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN COURIER. New Councillors—It is currently reported, by Gentlemen recently from England, that Mandamuses, appointing Charles J. Peters, Esq. (Attorney General,) John Thomas Murray, Esq. (Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits,) Thomas C. Lee, Esq. of Fredericton, and George H. Hazen, Esq. of Sussex Vale, to seats in the Legislative Council of this Province, were on board the *Thais*, December packet, which is still missing.

Charles S. Putnam, Esq. Barrister at Law, of Fredericton, has, we hear, been appointed Solicitor to the New Brunswick Land Company.

ST. JOHN OBSERVER. Christian Reporter and Temperance Advocate.—In consequence of a supply of paper, &c. not having been received, the publication of the first number of the Christian Reporter and Temperance Advocate is unavoidably postponed until the 10th May next.—Those gentlemen holding Subscription Lists in this Province, and in Nova Scotia, who have not already done so, are respectfully requested to forward to the Editor the names of any additional subscribers which they may have obtained, that the number of copies necessary to be printed, may be ascertained. April 22.

The ship *Montreal*, arrived at New York on the 7th inst., from London, brought out 600,000 dollars in specie.—Exchange at New-York on London, 14th inst. 1 to 2 per cent premium; at Boston, same date, 1-1-2 to 2 per cent premium.

ST. ANDREWS' STANDARD. New Brunswick Land Company.—By the English Mail, intelligence has been received by Captain Kendal, the Company's Commissioner, that £100,000 has recently been subscribed, making their total stock £200,000. He has also received orders to cause two mills of a superior description, to be erected on their purchase, and to prepare for the reception of Emigrants forthwith.

Events will prove how far the speculation will be profitable to the Company, and ardent hopes are full of expectation; but whether or not these will ever be realised, we may reasonably consider the investment as advantageous to the Province.

In a political sense the weight of the Company will lean to the Government side of all party questions, but a salutary check to the overgrowth of their power will exist in their own success; for in proportion as their sales increase, their territory will decrease: and although it is probable that their speculation will be crowned with success, yet their influence will never greatly preponderate, since it must necessarily be continually diffused among the people, and transferred to the great mass of public interests.

It is stated upon good authority, that an Order in Council has been issued relative to the importation of Baltic timber. It appears, that according to the wording of the Act of Parliament, timber imported from Canada is liable to such a low rate of duty, that for some time past Baltic timbers have been shipped to Canada, and from thence to England, paying only the duty as the produce of Canada. The object of the present order is to obviate that defect, and thus render all Baltic timber liable to the full duty.

PRINCE ED. ISLAND.

ROYAL GAZETTE. Prorogation of the Assembly.—The business of the Session having been brought to a termination, about four P. M. on Thursday, his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and both Houses being in attendance, after giving his assent to Twenty-three Bills. (some of which will be found in this day's paper) was pleased to close the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Having concluded your Legislative labors, it only remains for me to express my earnest hope that you carry with you to your retirement the pleasurable feeling of having faithfully discharged the duties that have been confided to you.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the supplies you have voted for the service of the year—their application to the purposes for which they have been entrusted to me, I shall conscientiously endeavor to fulfil.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

With peculiar satisfaction I notice the continuance of your desire to promote the advancement of Education; it is a matter of such infinite consequence to the future prosperity of the Colony, that liberality in fos-

tering this most important object cannot be too much encouraged.

In taking leave of you for the present Session, I would recommend to you to exert all the influence you may possess, by instilling into the minds of those in whose Districts you severally reside, the beneficial effects of moral and sober habits, essential to the general welfare, and also to themselves, as being the primary means of insuring, under the favor of Providence, health and happiness, and a reasonable hope of acquiring a competence for their declining years.

CANADAS.

QUEBEC GAZETTE. Opening of the Navigation to Montreal.—The ice on the St. Lawrence at Carouge, moved away in the course of last night. The warm weather of Saturday and Sunday had assisted, with the ice which passed under the narrow strip which remained stationary, to wear a channel through it. The remainder is floating past the town to day, and there is no doubt that steamboats might at this moment safely arrive at Quebec. The ice in the north channel of the Island of Orleans, is still stationary. That on the Saint Charles, near the town, is partly broken up.

The intelligence of the opening of the navigation will reach Montreal on Wednesday night. It is not probable that a steamboat will arrive in Quebec before Saturday or Sunday next.

THE SEASON.—The weather was beautiful on Friday, Saturday and yesterday, the thermometer having stood at 60 on the last mentioned day. On Saturday, in several places in high and southerly exposures, farmers used their ploughs. It is probable that wheat was also sown in the parishes below the Falls of Montmorenci. A number of patches will now be ready for seed. This is earlier than usual by nearly three weeks. In the gardens, the snow-drop and one or two early flowers have blossomed.—In the parishes of Lotbiniere, Ste. Croix, and St. Antoine, about fifteen miles above Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, wheat was sown at the close of last week.—April 14.

ORIGINAL.

MR. PIERGE,

In the Literary department of your hebdomadary Gleaner, a good deal of humanity may be gleaned from the numerous pathetic stories which you set forth, expressive of human manners in different ages, and under the multifarious circumstances of strange but possible scenes, not incongruous to the analogy of human events; but more particularly as you frequently exhibit select pieces, illustrative of the infinitely sublime and boundless magnificence, wisdom, and goodness of the Eternal Essence, so manifest in the physical and moral systems of universal Nature, that their signatures and demonstrations may be read by every human being, not infatuated by the transitory and delusive concerns of the animal economy; I think, therefore, by your judicious labors in this department of your paper, your literary friends ought occasionally to contribute Essays on different subjects, so as to excite and keep up a literary taste in this quarter, which is agreeably developing itself by the recent concern for libraries, introduction of books, private studies, &c.

Impressed with the momentum of these circumstances, I beset myself to send you the following presentation, such as it is, beginning (*apud domum domi*, viz:

No. 1. TOPOGRAPHIA. GREAT-BRITAIN.

The Lands end and John de Groat's House, being the most remote corners or angles of the Island of Great-Britain, are often mentioned with emphasis as expressive of the universality of any political sentiment in Great-Britain, and being originally most conversant with the County in which the latter place is situated, it may not, perhaps, be a little amusing, if not interesting, to give a cursory view of this marked region of our terra-queous planet. The Country thus introduced to question, is called Caithness, (probably from the ancient Catini) and constitutes the North-East extremity of Great-Britain, forming an equilateral *trigonos* of about 30 miles each side, which is eligibly laid off by the German Ocean East, the North Atlantic N. and N. W. and a magnificent curtain of towering mountains and heathy wilds, separating it from Sutherland on the S. and S. W. side.

The coast of this triangular county, in general is bold and rocky in the extreme, presenting precipices, chasms, caverns, and some columns of Basaltes, Gibbon's projections frowning over the abyss, in the most magnificent and terrific aspect of the kind imaginable. Any person attentive to external objects, and viewing the precipices of the Ord of Caithness, the cliffs and attitude of the rocks about Dungsby head, Dunnet and Holbarn heads, &c. opposed to the tremendous surges of the Northern Ocean, will readily admit this description.

The promontory of Holbarn Head, defends Scrabster Roads, near Thurso, and presenting a very abrupt resistance to the mountainous and far-fetched waves of the ocean, which during a North-West storm, strike the solids with fearful violence, and rising high above the loftiest precipices, mingle their briny spray with the clouds, which usually hover, by attraction, about this place. During a storm of this kind, I have often taken a station under some covert, at a church in Thurso—with some kindred spirits around me—to contemplate these phenomena. The depth at the base of these precipices is very great, being in most cases more than sufficient for the first-rate ship. Hence an idea of the immense pressure of the ocean against

these barriers, during a storm, accompanied by a spring tide. Here the proud waves are stayed!

Notwithstanding this description of the coast, Caithness may be denominated the lowlands of the North highlands, there being few elevations of note within the precincts of the County, save two abrupt mountains, about 7 or 8 miles south of Thurso, at a pleasantly situated place called Bealnabin, much associated with the recollections of my boyhood. The highest and most abrupt of these mountains seems, anciently, to have been the watch-tower of the whole country, by its Gaelic name *Brin frechtan*, and the remarkable vestiges of antiquity which its summit exhibits. These ruins are the remains of a Tower of a Rampart, defending the most accessible approaches to the plain of the summit, which is considerable. These specimens of the labours of a generation long ago enclosed in the shades of oblivion, appear to have been erected at the instance of Oscar, the rampart being known by the name of *Bhoul Oscar*. This elevation commands a grand horizon, including a view of the whole county, the Northern ocean, leaving the coast, the Orcaades, &c. From this elevation Caithness appears to much advantage in the summer and autumn, presenting a spacious area, occupied with corn fields, meadows, numerous lakes, towns, villages, &c. To the S. and W. the lofty mountains of Sutherland appear, often streaked with snow, and their summits engaged with clouds. No part of Great-Britain contains probably more mysterious vestiges of antiquity than the County of Caithness, which by the manifestation of the architecture, may be referred to three æras in chronology. In the heathy plains and swamps of this county, fossil timber is found in abundance with the presence of charcoal, according with the like indications in England and Wales, when the Roman Legions were employed in destroying the woods in the swamps, to prevent the concealment of the aborigines, who retired to such places for safety. The Geology of Caithness exhibits a mixture of clay sand and loam from 6 to 15 inches deep, covering either a horizontal rock or schistus. The soil, however, though shallow, is, from its depth, equal to any in Great-Britain, in point of fertility, which is sufficiently proved by the great quantity of grain, &c. exported. The strata of rocks are generally secondary, indicating the presence of silica and the oxide of iron. They are excavated for slate and pavements, and are often exported to Leith and London. Rich deposits of marl are frequent, as also the presence of metallic oxides. About Reay the appearance is agreeably romantic, and the geological manifestations change. The rocks appear of granite and of a more primary character, with the soil quite sandy.

The climate is more rainy than that of the eastern coast of Scotland, but not so wet as that of the western side. The rains are most frequent in the spring and autumn. About the beginning of January there is generally a fall of snow, which continues in the upper district to the end of February; in the low country, and particularly on the coast, the snow seldom remains more than a few days. With respect to the population it is considerable, and increasing rapidly, as also internal improvements, resources &c.

The origin of the people seems very different: of the ten parishes in the county the Gaelic is only spoken in two or three. The Celtæ inhabit the most elevated parts of the country, and are easily distinguished by their language, surnames and manners. The rest appear evidently of a mongrel origin. The political sentiments predominant are decidedly of the liberal kind. This became most apparent at the county election in July, 1826, when the Tory Aristocracy were thought to have gotten a lesson which might have been sufficient to convince them of the injustice, folly and danger, of exclusive notions, arbitrary measures, prerogatives, close systems, and the vanity of names and titles of barbarous origin, repugnant alike to the right reason, morality, and the improvement of the species. After the expressions of this election, certain personages (enemies to the people) were inmolated in effigy on the public streets. This severe demonstration of public indignation was not induced by difference in politics, but in consequence of the petty persecutions which some of the illiberal commenced. This was most apparent in the case of Mr. Bremner, a clever ship-builder, at Wick, who was maliciously accused of having concerted efficient measures for the transport of some of the Tory electors to the Orcaades. Mr. B. was put to an expense of two or three hundred pounds by this business, but he was quickly refunded by the people. So far at present of Caithness.

March 8, 1834.

Your obedient Servant,

CIVIS MUNDI.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1834.

WE have no additional European news to communicate this week.

THE WEATHER.—The Weather has not been so agreeable the past week, as during the preceding one. We had a fall of snow on Thursday and Friday, but it has since disappeared in the settlements; the wind has prevailed principally from the eastward, and the air has been chilly and disagreeable.

On Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, the Thermometer at Richibucto was four degrees below the freezing point in the air, and the ground remained the whole of that day and the day previous covered several inches with snow. But the sudden change of weather, however obstructing to agricultural operations, gave the lumbermen some hope of being soon able to float into